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tematic botanist himself, he recognises the fact that every naturalist, at the present day, must be a specialist and, as such, must be content to fall behind in matters not of his province. This consideration, he says, does not hinder some specialists from looking down in a lofty fashion on their fellow-workers in other fields, nor yet from expressing decided opinions on subjects which they have not mastered. Many are clouded by their own conceit, but if Dr. Kuntze speaks with authority on questions of geological knowledge, it is to be remembered that geology was his first love.

Geographische Zeitschrift, Herausgegeben von Dr. Alfred Hettner, a. o. Professor an der Universität, Leipzig. Erster Jahrgang, Hefte 1, 2, 3 u. 4. 8vo. Leipzig, Druck und Verlag von B. G. Teubner, 1895.

In the introduction to the first number of this new periodical, Dr. Hettner makes four groups of the subjects to be treated, viz.:

1. Researches into problems in all branches of geography and the related sciences;
2. Characteristics of individual regions, as well as descriptions of countries and peoples and studies of the aspects of nature;
3. Surveys and discussions of the changes in geographical conditions, such as the alterations in political geography, the movements of population, the developments of commercial intercourse, etc.;
4. The more important questions concerning methods of geographical inquiry and instruction.

The list of contributors contains many well-known names, and among the articles already published are the following: The Treaty of Shimonoseki in its Geographical Relations, by Baron von Richthofen; The Influence of Climatic Variations upon Crops and the Prices of Corn in Europe, by Prof. E. Brückner; The Baltic and North Sea Canal, by Privy-Councillor Launhardt; The Yellowstone National Park, by Privy-Councillor Credner; The Causes of Steppe Formation in Europe, by Prof. Nehring; Recent Investigations and Views on the Structure of the Earth-Crust, by Dr. Alfred Philippson.